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7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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10 BANK OF AMERICA,

No. C 12-3565 CRB

11 Plaintiff,

**ORDER GRANTING IN FORMA
PAUPERIS APPLICATION AND
REMANDING CASE**

12 v.

13 RUBY LOZADA,

14 Defendant.
15 _____/

16 Defendant Ruby Lozada has filed an Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperis
17 (“IFP”). See *dk.* 2. The Court finds that Defendant is unable to pay the Court’s filing fee,
18 and therefore GRANTS Defendant’s IFP application pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1).

19 The Court next turns to the question of this case’s removal. Defendant removed this
20 case from state court on July 6, 2012. See *dk.* 1. Plaintiff has already filed a Motion to
21 Remand, see *dk.* 5, *dk.* 11, but the Court finds this matter is suitable for resolution without
22 oral argument or further briefing, pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b). Because this case
23 does not involve any federal claims, the Court REMANDS it to state court.

24 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), “any civil action brought in a State court of which
25 the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the
26 defendant or the defendants, to the district court of the United States for the district and
27 division embracing the place where such action is pending.” Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, a
28 district court has original jurisdiction over “all civil actions arising under the Constitution,


1 laws, or treaties of the United States.” The burden of establishing that federal jurisdiction
 2 exists is on the party seeking removal, and courts strictly construe the removal statute against
 3 removal jurisdiction. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 566-67 (9th Cir. 1992) (internal
 4 citations omitted). Accordingly, “federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as
 5 to the right of removal in the first instance.” Id. at 566. Further, a district court must remand
 6 the case to state court if it appears at any time before final judgment that the district court
 7 lacks subject matter jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c).

8 Defendant asserts that the Court has federal question jurisdiction because “Defendant
 9 strongly believes she has been discriminated [sic] and that the Plaintiff has violated federal
 10 law, by doing so.” See dkt. 1 at 1-2. But Defendant’s anticipated federal defense does not
 11 give this Court jurisdiction. See Alton Box Bd. Co. v. Esprit de Corp., 682 F.2d 1267, 1274
 12 (9th Cir. 1982) (“That anticipated federal defenses do not suffice to establish federal question
 13 jurisdiction is a principle too well-established in this circuit to merit discussion.”). Federal
 14 question jurisdiction exists only when a federal question exists on the face of a well-pleaded
 15 complaint. See Wayne v. DHL Worldwide Express, 294 F.3d 1179, 1183 (9th Cir. 2002).
 16 The state court complaint here involves only a claim of unlawful detainer. See dkt. 1 Ex. A
 17 (“Complaint for Unlawful Detainer”). Therefore, no federal question is presented. See
 18 Wells Fargo Bank v. Lapeen, No. 11-01932, 2011 WL 2194117, at *3 (N.D. Cal. June 6,
 19 2011); Wescom Credit Union v. Dudley, No. 10-8203, 2010 WL 4916578, at *2 (C.D. Cal.
 20 Nov. 22, 2010). Moreover, because Defendant appears to be what is known as a local
 21 defendant (residing in the State in which this action has been brought), there is also no
 22 diversity jurisdiction. See 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2).

23 Accordingly, the Case is REMANDED to the Superior Court of the State of
 24 California, County of Solano.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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 27 Dated: September 18, 2012

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 CHARLES R. BREYER
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE